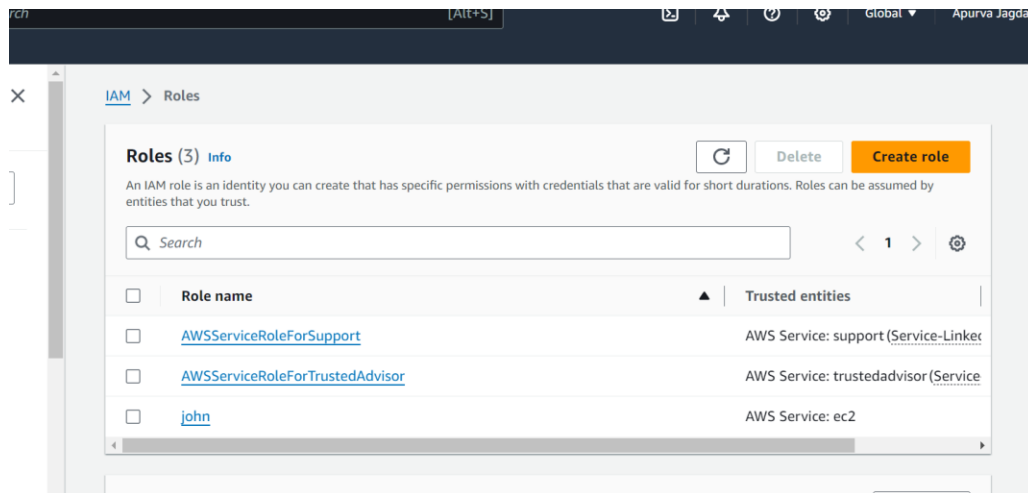


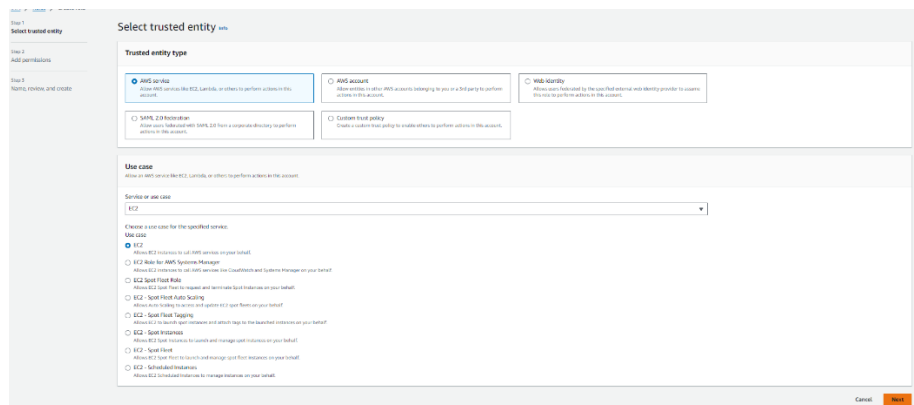
ROLES

TASK I : Create a role in IAM service

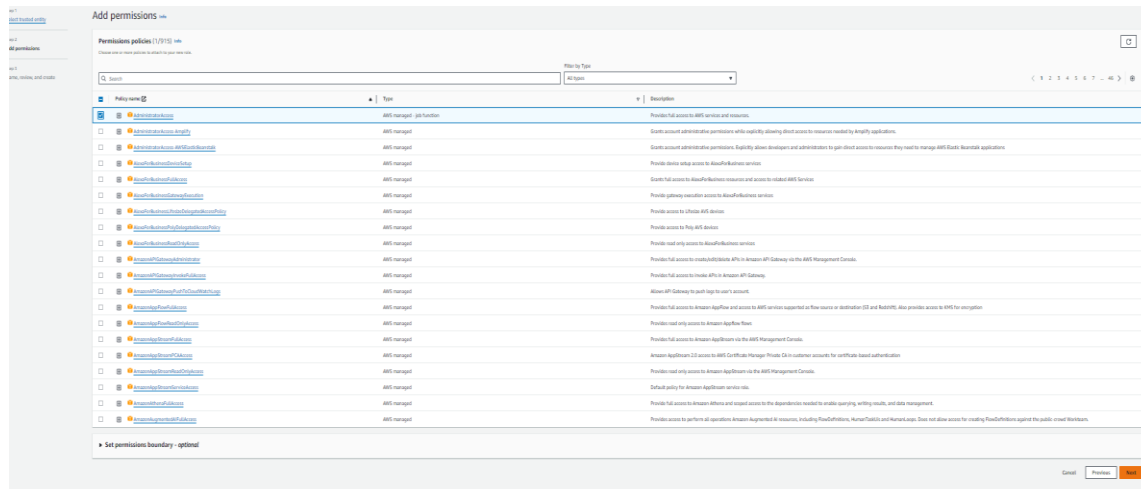
Step I : go to in IAM service then click on Roles then Click to create Role.



Step II : Select the AWS Service in Trusted Entity Type and also Select the Service or use case then choose the usecase for the Specified Service then click on Next.



Step III : Add the Permission in Permissions Policies which you want to give and then on Next.



Step IV :Give the Meaningful name to identify this role.



Step V : Select the permission which you want to give any other then click on edit option then Select Permission and add it and then click on the create role tab

Step 2: Add permissions

Permissions policy summary

Policy name	Type	Attached as
AdministratorAccess	AWS managed - job function	Permissions policy

Step 3: Add tags

Add tags - optional [info](#)

Tags are key-value pairs that you can add to AWS resources to help identify, organize, or search for resources.

No tags associated with the resource.

Add new tag

You can add up to 50 more tags.

Cancel

Step VI : Now,Role is Created here.

Role add_role created.

IAM > Roles

Roles (4) [Info](#)

An IAM role is an identity you can create that has specific permissions with credentials that are valid for short durations. Roles can be assumed by entities that you trust.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Role name	Trusted entities	Last activity
<input type="checkbox"/>	add_role	AWS Service: ec2	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	AWSServiceRoleForSupport	AWS Service: support (Service-Linker)	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	AWSServiceRoleForTrustedAdvisor	AWS Service: trustedadvisor (Service-Linker)	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	john	AWS Service: ec2	-

TASK II : DOWNLOAD AND INSTALL AWSCLI
PROPERLY AND THEN LOGIN USER ON CLI.

Step I :Download and Install AWS-CLI using above link
for Windows.

<https://awscli.amazonaws.com/AWSCLIV2.msi>

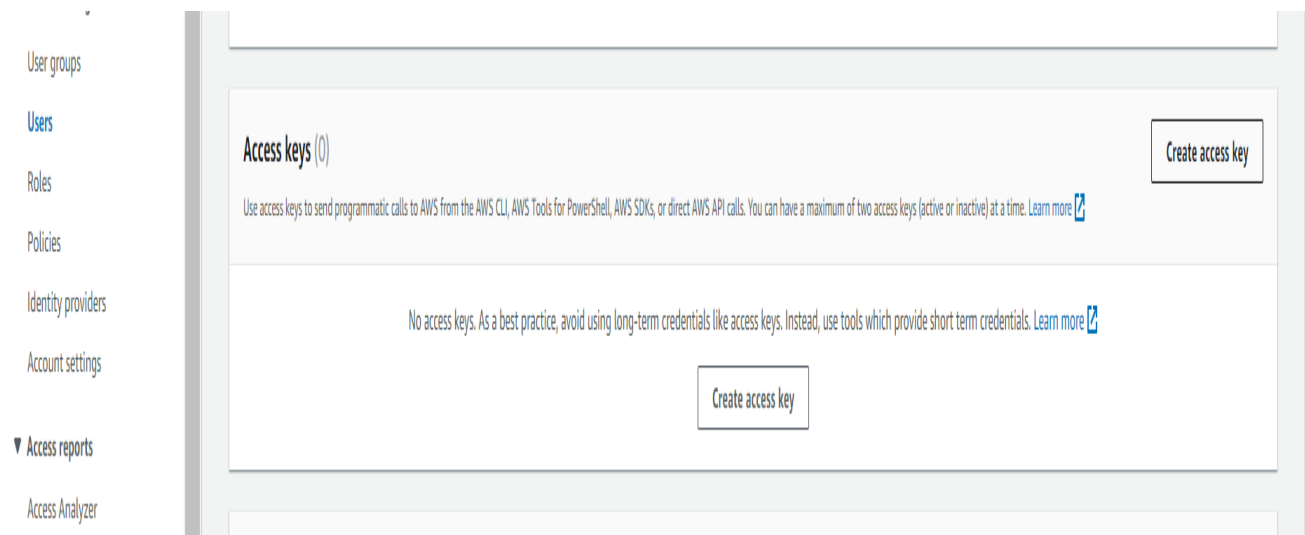
Step II : Open the as a Administrator Command Prompt and then execute the “aws – version” command to check the software is downloaded and Installed Properly.

Step III : If it is Installed properly it will show you AWS-CLI is an Executable Type.

Step IV : Then Execute the Command “aws configure” to configure the user.

Step V: It will Request access key from you .

Step VI : then return to your console and go to IAM service, Click on Users, Choose Create Access key



Step VII : In Use case select the Command Line Interface then also click on confirmation and then Next.

IAM > Users > divu > Create access key

Step 1
Access key best practices & alternatives

Step 2 - optional
Set description tag

Step 3
Retrieve access keys

Access key best practices & alternatives info

Avoid using long-term credentials. Use access keys to improve your security. Consider the following use cases and alternatives.

Use case

- ☒ **Command Line Interface (CLI)**
You plan to use this access key to enable the AWS CLI to access your AWS account.
- ☐ **Local code**
You plan to use this access key to enable application code in a local development environment to access your AWS account.
- ☐ **Application running on an AWS compute service**
You plan to use this access key to enable application code running on an AWS compute service like Amazon EC2, Amazon ECS, or AWS Lambda to access your AWS account.
- ☐ **Third-party service**
You plan to use this access key to enable access for a third-party application or service that monitors or manages your AWS resources.
- ☐ **Application running outside AWS**
You plan to use this access key to authenticate workloads running in your data center or other infrastructure outside of AWS that needs to access your AWS resources.
- ☐ **Other**
Your use case is not listed here.

Alternatives recommended

- Use [AWS CloudShell](#), a browser-based CLI, to run commands. [Learn more](#)
- Use the [AWS CLI V2](#) and enable authentication through a user in IAM Identity Center. [Learn more](#)

Confirmation

☒ I understand the above recommendation and want to proceed to create an access key.

Cancel **Next**

Step VIII : if you want to set Description tag then set it otherwise it's Optional and at last click on create key tab.

IAM > Users > divu > Create access key

Step 1
[Access key best practices & alternatives](#)

Step 2 - optional
Set description tag

Step 3
Retrieve access keys

Set description tag - *optional* info

The description for this access key will be attached to this user as a tag and shown alongside the access key.

Description tag value

Describe the purpose of this access key and where it will be used. A good description will help you rotate this access key confidently later.

Maximum 256 characters. Allowed characters are letters, numbers, spaces representable in UTF-8, and: _ . : / = + - @

Cancel Previous **Create access key**

Step IX: And Here Access Key Created Successfully.

Access key created
This is the only time that the secret access key can be viewed or downloaded. You cannot recover it later. However, you can create a new access key any time.

IAM > Users > divu > Create access key

Step 1
[Access key best practices & alternatives](#)

Step 2 - optional
Set description tag

Step 3
Retrieve access keys

Retrieve access keys info

Access key
If you lose or forget your secret access key, you cannot retrieve it. Instead, create a new access key and make the old key inactive.

Access key	Secret access key
AKIA3FLDZ2NA7SM5CLNF	***** Show

Access key best practices

- Never store your access key in plain text, in a code repository, or in code.
- Disable or delete access key when no longer needed.
- Enable least-privilege permissions.
- Rotate access keys regularly.

For more details about managing access keys, see the [best practices for managing AWS access keys](#).

[Download .csv file](#) **Done**

Step X : Copy the Access Key and paste it into the terminal where it says Access Key ID, and then copy the Secret access Key and paste it into the terminal.

Step XI : Specify the default region name and Default Output Format.

Step XII : Then Enter the Command “aws iam get-user” to view the details about the current login user in CLI.

Step XIII : The user is now logged in using CLI with administrator permissions.

```
Administrator: Command Prompt

C:\Windows\System32>aws --version
aws-cli/2.15.22 Python/3.11.6 Windows/10 exe/AMD64 prompt/off

C:\Windows\System32>aws configure
AWS Access Key ID [*****CLNF]: AKIA3FLD22NA7SM5CLNF
AWS Secret Access Key [*****TPI5]: 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
Default region name [None]:
Default output format [None]:

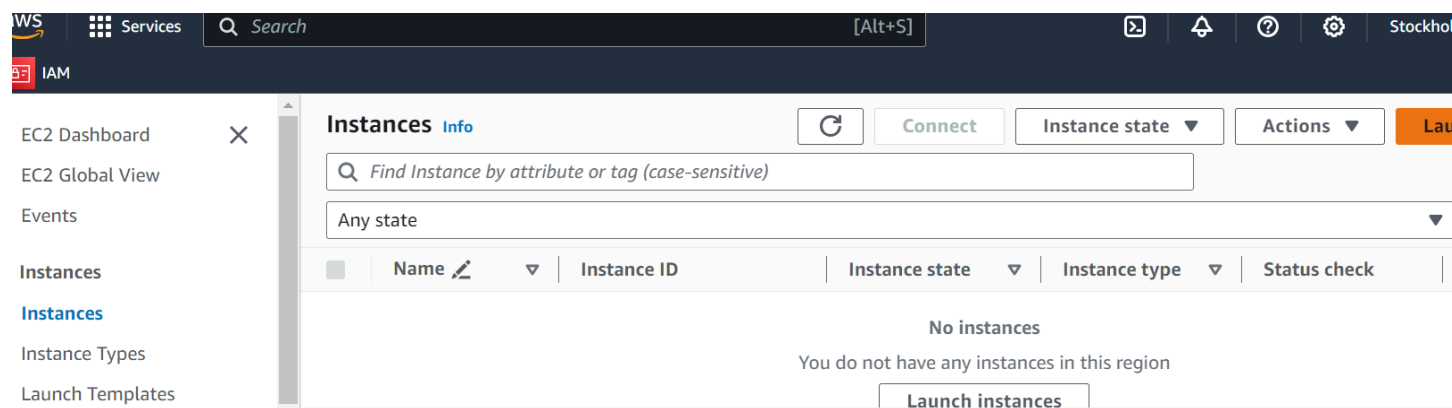
C:\Windows\System32>aws iam get-user
{
  "User": {
    "Path": "/",
    "UserName": "divu",
    "UserId": "AIDA3FLD22NAXXPIESBQN",
    "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::767397909313:user/divu",
    "CreateDate": "2024-02-21T18:26:01+00:00"
  }
}
```

The Credential file is saved in
C:\Users\lenovo\.aws\credentials

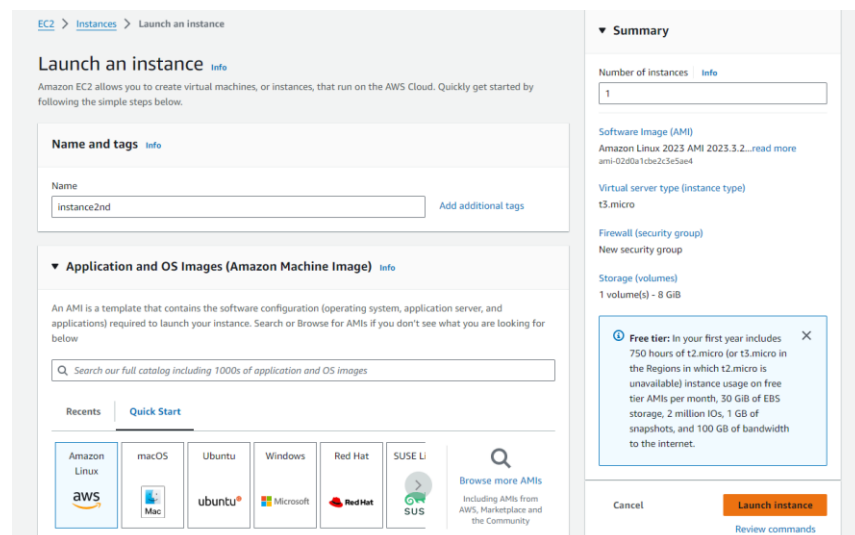
They can control login information. So, the Roles are used for same Purpose.

TASK III : How the user login without credentials using the EC2 instance ??

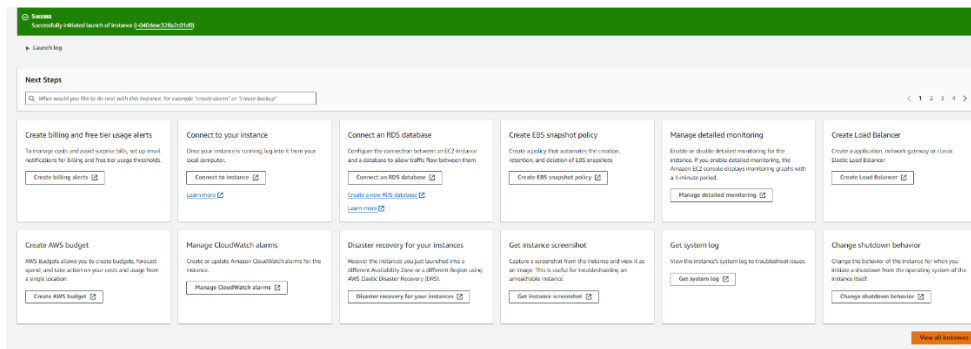
Step I : In Services search the EC2 click on it. In instance, click the Launch Instance.



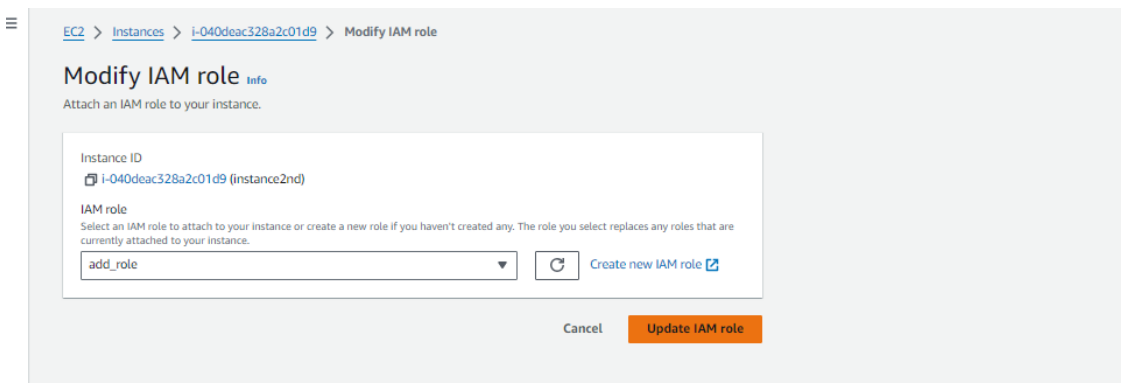
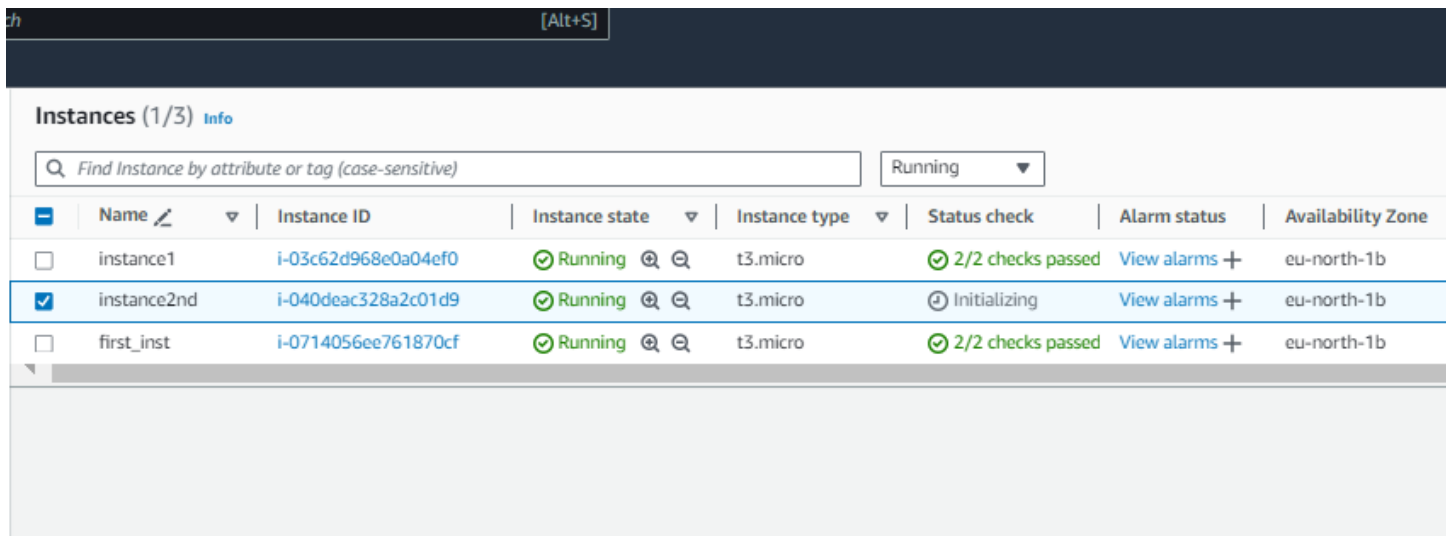
Step II : then give the name for instance and select Application and Os Images. Then launch Instance.



Step III : Click on View all Instances.



Step IV : then Select the Instance, In Actions select Security and in Security Select Modify IAM role and select the role and Update it.



Step V : Click to Connect Button and Select the Connection Type and then Connect it.

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console. At the top, a green banner indicates "Successfully attached add_role to instance i-040deac328a2c01d9". Below this, the "Instances (1/3) Info" section displays a table of EC2 instances. The table has columns for Name, Instance ID, Instance state, Instance type, Status check, Alarm status, Availability Zone, Public IPv4 DNS, and Public IPv4 The instance "instance2nd" with ID "i-040deac328a2c01d9" is selected. Below the table, the "Connect to instance" dialog is open. It shows the instance ID "i-040deac328a2c01d9 (instance2nd)" and the public IP address "13.49.44.157". The "Connection Type" section has two options: "Connect using EC2 Instance Connect" (selected) and "Connect using EC2 Instance Connect Endpoint". The "Username" field is set to "ec2-user". A note at the bottom states: "Note: In most cases, the default username, ec2-user, is correct. However, read your AMI usage instructions to check if the AMI owner has changed the default AMI username." The "Connect" button is highlighted in orange.

Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone	Public IPv4 DNS	Public IPv4 ...
instance1	i-03c62d968e0a04ef0	Running	t3.micro	2/2 checks passed	View alarms +	eu-north-1b	ec2-16-171-24-123.eu-...	16.171.24.123
instance2nd	i-040deac328a2c01d9	Running	t3.micro	2/2 checks passed	View alarms +	eu-north-1b	ec2-13-49-44-157.eu-n...	13.49.44.157
first_inst	i-0714056ee761870cf	Running	t3.micro	2/2 checks passed	View alarms +	eu-north-1b	ec2-16-171-172-43.eu-...	16.171.172.43

Step VI : After Establishing connection it is Connected. now, there won't be file with Credentials to see this, execute the `ls -a` command here . we can give all administrators command because we give the permission here to role is Administrator full access.

The screenshot shows a terminal window with the prompt "ec2-user@ip-172-31-40-65 ~\$". The user has entered the command `ls -a`, and the output shows the hidden files `.bash_logout`, `.bash_profile`, `.bashrc`, and `.ssh`. The terminal title bar shows "IAM" and "Amazon Linux 2023".

```
ec2-user@ip-172-31-40-65 ~$ ls -a
.  ..  .bash_logout  .bash_profile  .bashrc  .ssh
```